

## TURKS' TREASON GARRISON ESCAPED AS SEAPORT FELL

Guns Were Destroyed Before  
Town Was Abandoned, Says  
Constantinople.

### FORCES TO MAKE NEW STAND TO THE WEST

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, April 21.—The Turkish War Office admitted tonight for the first time the capture by the Russians of Trebizond, the important Turkish seaport on the Black Sea.

In a brief statement it is declared that the city was evacuated "previously to April 15," when a sanguinary battle was fought at Kovana, a seaport a little more than six miles west of Trebizond. It appears from the Turkish report that the garrison managed to escape, a theory which is supported by the fact that the Russian War Office has made no statement thus far as to any large number of prisoners being taken.

The fighting which culminated in the fall of Trebizond began on March 2 and lasted until April 18. In its course the Turks, though rendering stubborn resistance, were steadily pushed back along the Armenian littoral, from the Larian region to Trebizond, a distance of nearly 100 miles. The great was the momentum of the Russian pursuit, strengthened by new landings on the coast, that the Turks had to abandon the city and retreat to the west.

The Turkish War Office report, "to a sector in which a new task is to be performed." This indicates that the Ottoman forces propose to make a stand to the west of Trebizond. The statement follows:

In the Larian we offered from March 2 extraordinarily strong resistance to a superior enemy operating both on land and from the sea. On April 18, after fighting a sanguinary battle at Kovana, we retired, according to orders to a sector in which a new task is to be performed. Trebizond had been previously evacuated. Six fifteen centimeter guns had been destroyed and abandoned.

### 3,000 KILLED ON TIGRIS.

Advance in Mesopotamia Costs to  
Turks, London Reports.

LONDON, April 21.—An account of the recent battle on the right bank of the Tigris, in Mesopotamia, on April 17 and 18, in which the British have admitted that their lines were pushed back in some parts from 300 to 500 yards, is given in a statement issued by the official press bureau today.

According to the British authorities the Turk lost heavily in the night, more than 2,000 being killed on the night of April 17-18 alone.

The statement follows:

The enemy made his attack on the 17th and 18th with some 15,000 men, comprising one whole division and portions of two others. They came on in dense formation and penetrated part of our front. Within 500 yards of the front of one of our brigades alone from 1,200 to 1,500 dead Turks were counted. It is reported they are being taken to the front before the front on other portions of our line. Their killed alone on the night of April 17-18 are estimated at more than 3,000.

In several instances attacks were led by Germans, some of whom were killed. Apparently the enemy supposed that part of our troops were isolated by British which he had a chance of overwhelming them. As a matter of fact supports were moving up at the time.

Total casualties in killed, wounded and missing were very considerably less than the Turkish killed.

The 15th stormy weather made aircraft reconnaissance very difficult. The floods are spreading and the river is still very high.

### BRITISH LOSE POSITIONS.

Turks Defeat Relief Force Near  
Kut-el-Amara.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, April 21.—The Turks have inflicted a new defeat upon the British relief force at Kut-el-Amara, according to an official statement issued tonight by the Turkish War Office. It admitted that some days ago the British succeeded in pushing their lines forward, but a Turkish counter attack, as asserted, has now driven them out of their new position and compelled them to retire to the east.

The situation at Kut-el-Amara, where the British are bottled up, is estimated at 15,000 men, a bottled up, remains unchanged, the War Office reports. The statement follows:

On the track from the enemy was pushed at Kut-el-Amara and driven out of the positions which he had occupied some days previously, retiring toward the east. There is no change at Kut-el-Amara.

### ITALIANS REPULSE AUSTRIANS.

Counter Attacks at Various Points  
on Front Fail.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, April 21.—Artillery duels are still in progress along the whole Austro-Italian front, but no infantry action of importance has marked the last twenty-four hours. The Italians hold the summit of the Col di Lana, captured by them last Tuesday. Austrian counter attacks at various points of the front were repulsed. The following statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

Along the whole front there was no important infantry activity. There were frequent aeroplane reconnaissance flights. During small infantry engagements the upper Asolo and in the Sogno Valley, as well as in the upper Carniola, we took thirty prisoners. At Montebelluna, on the night of April 20, we repulsed enemy detachments attempting to bomb our lines in the region of the Momo. Yesterday several of our aeroplanes bombarded the hydroelectric station of the Austrians near Trieste, dropping fifty bombs with satisfactory results. They returned safely to their base, despite violent anti-aircraft fire.

### SEIZE ARMS IN IRELAND.

Police Find Boat Loaded With  
Ammunition—Arrest Made.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 21.—A telegram from Dublin says a collapsible boat loaded with arms and ammunition was seized by the police of Curraghmore Strand. A stranger of unidentified nationality was arrested in the neighborhood.

It is not known whether the boat came from the north or south.

## KAISER TURNS SUPPLIANT FOR FAVOR OF SOCIALISTS

Receives Leaders at Potsdam Palace—Declares He Has  
Never Assailed Economic Principles—Quoted as  
Saying Party Has Saved Germany.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

COPENHAGEN, via London, April 21.—Neutrals returning from Germany say that the only things talked about there apart from the fighting at Verdun are the Kaiser's personal approaches to the Socialists.

The Emperor, before going to the Verdun front, received the Socialist leaders, Ebert and Scheideemann, at the palace at Potsdam and discussed with them the war and the recent split in the Socialist party. He told them that he had never assailed Socialist economic principles, although he had censured the Socialists because of certain anti-patriotic activities encouraging disorder in the empire.

"The Emperor is represented as saying: 'Neither of these things is an essential part of social democracy as propounded by Karl Marx, who was an economist. Now that the Socialists have adopted anti-patriotic tactics, I stand solid for order and discipline during the war the Gulf between us is narrowed.'

Germany is the leading Socialist State, France has had Socialist Ministers who did nothing to advance socialist legislation, while official Germany quietly nationalized industries, passed all insurance schemes and factory laws and interfered on behalf of the interests of the working class. It has now practically nationalized industry. Nothing remains to be settled between the government and the Socialists except the question of the possession of power, and if the Socialists had a majority in the Reichstag, they could create one with the other parties. Nobody could prevent them from getting a measure of administrative power."

Scheideemann related telling of personal attentions and devotion given by the Kaiser to Socialist soldiers at the front. He is quoted as telling a Socialist newspaper correspondent that Germany had been saved by her Socialists.

The Emperor has abrogated certain restrictions upon the Socialists and also has intervened to prevent the Crown Prince and the German Emperor from having trouble for the Socialists. The opinion is expressed that the Kaiser's interest in the Socialists is dictated by his personal reasons and by his foreboding a Socialist wave to follow the war.

A conference between the Kaiser and the Socialist leaders as reported in the Copenhagen dispatch is one of the most significant events of the war as far as the domestic situation in the empire is concerned.

Scheideemann, one of the spokesmen of the Socialist party in the Reichstag, is the same man who only four years ago caused an uproar scene in that body by shouting in the course of a speech that Russia was a "German Siberia," and attacked the Government and the Emperor himself. In the same

## WIRE FORMS BARRIER, BALTIC TO BUKOWINA

Russian and Austrian Armies  
Face One Another Across  
Fence Frontier.

Chicago, April 21.—Personal dispatches, staff correspondent of the Daily News with the Russian southern armies, cables the following under date of April 12:

"Gen. Broussiloff, the newly appointed commander of Russia's southern armies, is now engaged in a tour of inspection along the front extending from south of the Pinsk marshes to the Rumanian frontier and the Bukovina. It is a front which for the moment represents the doldrums of war, where except for occasional local skirmishes and the incessant activities of aeroplanes the armies merely face each other across ramparts of barbed wire.

"These wire barriers are so highly developed that they have even interrupted the steady trickle of Austrian deserters into the Russian lines. The frontier of the armies is literally a wire fence extending in a wavering line from the Baltic to the Bukovina. Throughout the winter and the ensuing wet weather this fence has been growing until now in many places the entanglements take the form of a dense forest of barbed wire. It is a huge tangled cocoon of rusty spiked wire. Nothing crosses it save desultory shells and the busy aeroplanes.

"The enemy on this front consists exclusively of Austrians of all classes, a fact which has been noted by the Russian intelligence department. The chief command is exercised by German officers, Austrians occupying the junior ranks.

"The period of inactivity coinciding with the winter has served the purpose of completing to the last detail the reorganization of the Russian forces, which had been in a state of confusion. Gen. Broussiloff inherits a force in nowise inferior to the old second army which he led through Galicia in the early days of the war, while his tactical equipment is immeasurably superior."

### GREEK PROTEST TAKEN UP.

Alles May Compromise Plan to  
Transport Serbs.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent telegraphs that the British legation has been informed from London that a decision will be given shortly on the question of the transport of Serbian troops from Corfu to Salonica on the Greek railways.

The newspaper points out the practical difficulties of the scheme, owing to an insufficiency of rolling stock and defects in the railway system. There is reason to believe that the Government in London is not prepared to make the passage of the Serbs, if necessary. The correspondent thinks that this is the main reason why the Government has not had public opinion behind it. The balance of allied opinion there favors compromise.

### French Land at Argostoli.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ATHENS, April 21.—The French have landed forces at Argostoli.

Argostoli is the principal town on the Greek island of Cephalonia, off the western coast of Greece.

### Call Albanians to Tension Army.

Paris, April 21.—Prince William of Wied, who was recently reported to have been reinstated as ruler of Albania, has issued a proclamation calling on the Albanians to submit to the Teutonic allies and enlist in the army, according to a Havas despatch from Corfu.

session another Socialist Deputy, Herr Bedebour, intimated that the Kaiser "ought to be placed in confinement like King Otto of Bavaria."

Since then there has been a slow but steady "approchement" between the monarch and the Socialists. The latter, while never ceasing for a moment in their attack against "Prussian imperialism" and "Junkertum," yet refrained in later years from personal vituperation of the Emperor. Since the outbreak of the war the Socialists have worked indefatigably for peace, but on the whole have supported the Government in all important measures, including the budget bills. The Kaiser, on his part, has shown at various times his appreciation for this support. Thus he ordered the Federal Council last August to prepare legislation providing for the abolition of two articles of the constitutional law against which the Socialists have been fighting for decades. The first is the one declaring German the only recognized language of the empire, while the other forbids the Emperor to attend political gatherings. Then, too, the Emperor has indicated his willingness to modify the voting system as a concession to the Socialists.

On the other hand, a change of front taken by the Socialists recently which particularly irritated the Kaiser is that they have accepted the Government's determination that the two provinces must remain part of the German Empire, although the Socialists had previously promised when peace comes.

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### PEACE MOVE SPREADS.

Socialist Workers' Move Is Gaining  
In Strength.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 21.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail reviews the effects of the recent Socialist split in the Reichstag says:

"The eighteen members of the Socialist party of the Reichstag who revolted against a new party for the purpose of stopping the war have the support of large bodies of Socialists throughout the country. The exact extent of this support cannot be stated, but it is very considerable.

"Many Socialist organizations, including some in Berlin, have passed resolutions supporting Deputy Haase, who is the leader of the party faction and who recently read out the revolt of the party group. One of the significant features of the situation is the fact that Socialists in the munitions centres desistently support the new movement, notably those in West Prussia.

"On the other hand the majority is supported by many districts in central, eastern and southern Germany. The writer adds that the importance of the movement must not be exaggerated but "need not be ignored."

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## FRENCH CHEER AS RUSSIA IN PARADE

Huge Crowds in Marseilles Acclaim Appearance of  
Czar's Troops.

MANY MORE WILL COME

MARSEILLES, April 21.—Huge crowds turned out today to see the Russian troops who arrived here by transport yesterday.

The Russian force, made up of picked men and resplendent in new uniforms and equipment, went through drills and exercises in the city. The Russian troops were met by a large number of French soldiers and officers. The Russian troops were met by a large number of French soldiers and officers.

A field service was held at the Orthodox Russian Church at the camp, after which the troops marched through the city, while crowds cheered wildly.

Invitations to receptions and other functions as well as numerous letters and telegrams of congratulations have been received by the officers.

It is generally believed that the reason for the transportation of the men to the western front is that it is far easier for the military authorities to arm large bodies of troops in France than it would be to transport munitions to Russia.

According to some estimates from apparently well informed sources, a quarter of a million men will be brought from Russia to the western front during this spring. It is said that the transports carrying the Russian force were delayed for two days in the Mediterranean by a severe storm. No attacks were made at any time during the voyage by enemy submarines, it is said. Extra precautions were taken to guard the transports.

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## DREYFUS WINS NEW NAME AS WAR HERO

Army Scandal Victim Now  
Artillery Major With Post  
Near Paris.

HIS RELATIVES AT FRONT

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

PARIS, April 6.—"A charming little town, perched on top of a hill, on the edge of a forest which recalls memories of Jean Jacques Rousseau. Lunch time. In a restaurant near the station an artillery Major has just arrived. If it were not for his uniform he might be taken for an old bookworm who had breathed all his life the dust of a library.

But suddenly his face lights up with a smile as other officers, already there, rise to make room for him, shake him warmly by the hand and rebuke him for being late. The same little scene occurs almost every day.

"This way, Major, some one says, 'always late! Can't you ever be dragged from your work?'"

"This officer is a man whose name is known to twenty years ago divided the world in two, placing the champions of truth and justice on one side and the champions of lies and iniquity on the other."

So wrote a Paris weekly upon the subject of the trial of the president of the Republic, Alfred Dreyfus, and the writer's somewhat florid style is in no way exaggerated or distorted the plain truth, as this Paris correspondent is able to certify. There is no doubt that the little town near which is built one of Paris's best hotels.

Alfred Dreyfus, victim of a terrible error of justice, instead of the active officer of the Republic, is now a Major in the army, and has been appointed to the post of artillery Major in the 101st regiment, which was stationed in Vincennes. He remained for two years in the active army and was promoted to Major in 1901 and has since then been in the reserve. He dropped entirely out of the public eye, giving himself up to a quiet family life. When the war began Dreyfus at once resumed active service and was appointed to an artillery section of the 101st regiment, which was stationed in Vincennes. He remained for two years in the active army and was promoted to Major in 1901 and has since then been in the reserve. He dropped entirely out of the public eye, giving himself up to a quiet family life. When the war began Dreyfus at once resumed active service and was appointed to an artillery section of the 101st regiment, which was stationed in Vincennes. 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